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CBC NEWSLETTER

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)
- 5 AUG 1993
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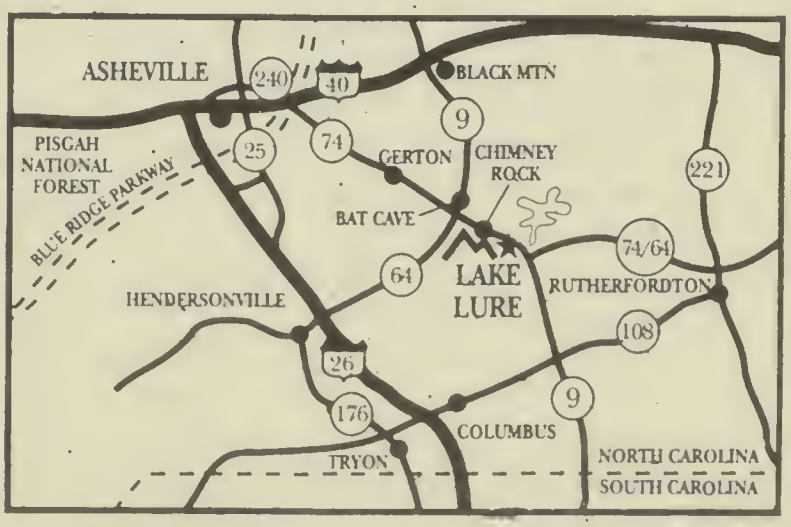
for members of the Carolina Bird Club, Inc., ornithological society of the Carolinas

Volume 39 January/February 1993 Number 1

The Lure of the Hills in Spring

On May 7, 1993 the Carolina Bird Club will return to western North Carolina for its spring meeting. Headquarters will be the historic Lake Lure Inn. In 1928 the New York Times called it the "little Waldorf of the South." The Inn has attracted the likes of Franklin D. Roosevelt, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Emily Post.. This distinctive 50 room inn has been recently renovated and blends the ambience of an era gone by with the comforts of a modern vacation and meeting facility in a unique resort area. It is located on picturesque Lake Lure just minutes from Chimney Rock, Bat Cave and Hickory Nut Gorge.



The special room rate for our meeting is $60 plus tax per room with continental breakfast included. Rooms which will accommodate three to four persons are limited so you should request these rooms early. For reservations use the form provided in the Newsletter with a deposit or call 800-277-5872. Three day's cancellation notice is required for refund of deposit. **Deadline for registration is April 10.**

There are other small bed and breakfast accommodations in the area. Dogwood Inn has eight rooms with full breakfast at $55-$65. Call (704) 625-4403. Gingerbread Inn has five rooms at $45-$65. Call (704) 626-4038.

Registration for the meeting will begin at 3:00 p.m. on Friday, May 7 in the lobby of the Lake Lure Inn. There will be a social hour Friday evening from 7:00-8:00 p.m. followed by a short program and preview of Saturday field trips. Saturday evening events will include a social hour, the annual business meeting with election of officers and a guest speaker. The count-down of birds seen on the field trips will conclude the evening.

Two early bird field trips are planned for Friday afternoon including one to the Nature Conservancy Bat Cave preserve which requires advance registration. Meet in the lobby of the Lake Lure Inn at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, May 7 for these trips.

In addition to the Friday afternoon trip a second field trip to Bat Cave is planned for Sunday morning, May 9. Bat Cave, a 93 acre preserve of exceptional beauty, is believed to be the most extensive fissure cave in North America. Spring wildflowers will be a special attraction of these trips. Both trips require advance registration and a $10 fee. There is a limit of 12 participants for each trip. Please use the registration form provided.

Saturday field trips will include Chimney Rock Park, Hendersonville marsh, and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Remember that if you want to bird on your own before, after or during the meeting, *Birds of the Blue Ridge Mountains* by CBC member Marcus B. Simpson, Jr. is an invaluable resource. It is available in paperback for $14.95 in local bookstores or by mail from The University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288. Mail orders add $3.00 shipping and handling with 6% tax for NC residents.

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Volunteers Needed for Worldwide Ornithological Research

Watertown, MA:..Earthwatch, a non-profit organization that provides funding to field scientists worldwide, is recruiting volunteers for a unique, hands-on experience assisting in ornithological research. Since 1971, this international company of scientists, artists, and citizens from 20 countries has welcomed people, regardless of age or educational background, who like to solve problems.

Earthwatch President, Brian Rosborough says, "Wit, moxie, tolerance for surprise, and natural inclination for seeking solutions are the common denominators for the 65,000 members of Earthwatch." The projects enable each participant to be an astronaut of this generation, offering a "once-in-a-lifetime" chance to serve the world up close in the company of dedicated experts and to return something to the environment. "Earthwatch alone offers the individual the opportunity to act, not just send money or change a vote, but to engage the mind and talent in solving fascinating problems," adds Rosborough.

Volunteers are immediately needed for the following projects:

* **Dancing Birds, Monteverde Cloud Forest, Costa Rica**--In one of the world's most beautiful tropical forests, volunteers will mist-net long-tailed manakins, famous for their courtship acrobatics. Field work also entails radio-tracking the birds and observing males' reactions to painted decoys. Volunteers stay in a rented house and enjoy local cooking. Teams depart April-June 1993.

* **Loons, Great Lakes, Michigan**--Stationed at Seney National Wildlife Refuge, volunteers will work day shifts observing previously color-marked adult loons to determine if high mercury levels are causing changes in the birds' daily routine. Teams depart May-August 1993.

* **Songbirds, Ontario, Canada**--Bird watchers census over 350 songbird populations on a wetland peninsula jutting into Lake Erie to determine if populations are declining. Volunteers determine daily totals, net and band birds, and take age estimates and body measurements. Teams are housed at a field station and share cooking. Teams depart July-November 1993.

* **Birds of the Hebrides, Isle of Islay, Scotland**--Housed and fed at a Scottish guest house in the Loch Gruinart Nature Reserve, volunteers use binoculars and telescopes to monitor the acrobatic and gregarious Chough and determine how land use affects breeding. Teams depart April-June 1993.

* **Hungary's Songbirds, Ocsa Landscape Reserve, Hungary**--Working on Eastern Europe's premier bird migration project, volunteers tend mist nets, record measurements and banding information, measure food resources, and restore the mosaic of marsh habitats. Volunteers stay in tents. Teams depart July-August 1993.

* **Wings Over China, Beidaihe, Hebei Province, North China**--At a popular resort on China's coast, volunteers monitor cranes, bustards, and raptors which until 1985 had not been monitored for 40 years. During peak migration, crews record migrants from watchpoints. A modern hotel provides housing and evening meals. Teams depart September-October 1993.

* **Australia's Shrinking Wildlands, Kellerberrin, Western Australia**--In this rich farming region, volunteers study the remaining 192 bird species. Volunteers erect and patrol mist nets, measure and release birds, and prepare banding site lists. A converted farmhouse houses volunteers, and staff prepare meals. Teams depart April-October 1993.

* **Tropical Forest Invaders, Las Cruces, Southern Costa Rica**--Based in a modern research station with a cook, fit volunteers mist-net hummingbirds, monitor hummingbird pollinator visits, and garden in an exotic 200 hectare tropical rain forest reserve assessing damage from herbivores. Teams depart March-April 1993.

* **Sierra Wildlife, Tahoe National Forest, California**--Camping in comfortable tents at a field station, volunteers document the abundance of prey species including the threatened Spotted Owl. Volunteers also determine what owls and hawks are eating, and identify, sex, tag, and release captured animals. Teams depart June-August, 1993.

* **Cliffs of Guernsey, Guernsey Island, United Kingdom**--On one of the Channel Islands just north of France, volunteers examine the impact of a dense island population. Field work entails surveying Guernsey's beautiful cliffs and inland habitats, and identifying birds and plant cover. Volunteers stay in a guest house. Teams depart July-August 1993.

* **Mediterranean Island Wildlife, S'Albufera, Mallorca**--In view of impressive mountains, volunteers observe environmental change within an extensive network of waterways and reed beds. Volunteers mist-net birds and examine the effects of new water management systems. Teams stay in dorm rooms and enjoy Spanish food. Teams depart March-October 1993.

All projects are led by scientists and are 10 days to three weeks in length. Volunteers are trained in the field; special skills are welcome but not necessary. Anyone age 16 or older is eligible to apply. All project contributions, which

(continued on back page)

CBC Winter & Spring Field Trips

Oconee County Hot Spots

Leaders: Teddy and Ned Shuler

February 20, 1993
Limit: 20 Participants **Cost:** $10

Oconee County, South Carolina boasts of having 1000 miles of shoreline--not bad for a county six hours inland from Myrtle Beach! But we are virtually an island surrounded by Hartwell lake, the Chattooga and Tugaloo Rivers, and dotted with many small mountain lakes. Both Keowee and Jocassee Lakes are also here; so naturally we will look for ducks and other waterfowl on this trip.

Oconee also boasts thousands of acres of the Sumter National Forest, pastures, and a variety of other habitats to support sparrows and varied winter species. Ned and Teddy will share some of their favorite birding spots with you.

The nearest motel is a new Days Inn in Seneca eight miles from Clemson (803) 885-0710 (toll free reservations 800-325-2525). Clemson also has Ramada, Comfort, and Holiday Inns.

Meet at 8:00 am in front of Ingles in the Scenic Plaza Shopping Center at the intersection of Highway 11 (Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway) and Highway 28 between Seneca and Walhalla.

Note: Townville is not far from Oconee. Those who are interested in visiting this well known hotspot could stay over and plan a side trip there on Sunday.

Registration: Contact Teddy or Ned Shuler at (803) 944-0236 to reserve space. Send registration form with fee to CBC headquarters.

Wilmington Area Spring Birds

Leader: Ricky Davis

April 17, 1993
Limit: 15 Participants **Cost:** $10

The Wilmington area of southeastern North Carolina can be very rewarding for birds in springtime. This one day trip will go to several of the local hot spots for shorebird and land bird migrants.

Meet at Greenfield Lake Park parking area (on US 421 S, Carolina Beach Road) at 7:00 a.m. We will then bird areas around the lake for migrants. Then we will head to Carolina Beach State Park to continue land birding. After lunch, we will go to Ft. Fisher to look for shorebirds and wading birds. We will spend most of the afternoon in this normally bird-rich locale. There will be moderate walking while at Ft. Fisher, and we will bird as long as we continue to see birds. The day's birding will end around 5:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Accomodations are plentiful in Wilmington and the local beaches.

Registration: Contact Ricky Davis at (919) 443-0276 to reserve space. Send registration form with fee to CBC headquarters.

Registration Form

CBC Special Field Trips

Name(s)_____
(list each participant)

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for the following field trips: ___Oconee County, February 20, 1993 ($10)
___Wilmington Area Spring Birds, April 17, 1993 ($10). I have called the appropriate trip leader to ensure that space is available.

Mail with check to Carolina Bird Club, Inc., PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Magnolia Plantation Bird Walks

Magnolia Plantation offers guided bird walks on its 500 acre grounds every Saturday morning at 8:00 a.m. Perry Nugent or Magnolia's staff will lead the walks which encompass the old ricefields and marsh area, woodlands and the Audubon Swamp Garden. Refreshments are served at the end of the walk.

A reservation for the walk is required. The cost of admission includes entry to Magnolia Gardens ant the Audubon Swamp Garden. For more information or to make reservations call Betsy Veronee at (803) 571-1266.

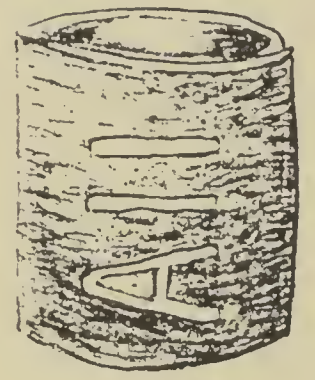
CBC Rare Bird Alert

(704) 332-BIRD

"Hey! Look at that pelican, it has a blue band on its leg! I wonder where it came from?

If you see one of these birds we'd like to hear from you. In return we'll send you a letter with some general information on Maryland's pelicans, including when and where the bird that you observed was banded. During 1992, 32 fledglings were marked with blue plastic tarsal bands bearing a white three character alpha/numeric code to facilitate study of dispersal from the northernmost colony on the Atlantic coast. In past years fledglings have been reported from as far north as central long Island, New York and as far south as northern Florida within four months of leaving Maryland.

Please report any observations of these pelicans to *David F. Brinker, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, P.O Box 68, Wye Mills, MD 21679, phone (410) 827-8612* and to the *Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, MD 20708.*



First Documented Banding of Rufous Hummingbird in NC

On November 14, 1992, after 12 noon, and while changing hummer food in one of my feeders, I noticed a hummingbird drinking from another feeder close by on my back deck. For the rest of the day it came to drink about every twenty minutes. The bird frequented the feeders for the next five days. The earliest it appeared was 6:15 a.m., and the latest was 6:30 p.m. On the sixth day (November 20) it was finally trapped for banding.

After a series of measurements in accordance with the scientific studies as published by Dr. F. G. Styles and Dr. W. H. Baltosser, it was measured out to be a Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) Hatching Year Female.

I could *not* sight identify it and neither could those many people who came to see it. Two *guessed* and said it was an Allen's; someone else said a "brown Ruby-throat--they get reddish/brown in the winter you know." With the ever changing weather patterns recently, and the expanding range of certain western hummingbirds, I am once again appealing to those who claim to be able to identify winter hummingbirds in the field to come forward and let us know how it is done. You will receive the credit you deserve, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have advanced ornithological data in the Carolinas.

As soon as photographs taken of the bird which I banded are received from the processor, they will be sent to the N. C. State Museum of Natural History in Raleigh.

Postscript:

It has been brought to my attention that another Rufous Hummingbird was banded near the end of 1991, in or near Charlotte, NC. Ethical banders do *not* go into another bander's territory and band a bird without *first* asking the other bander if "he is interested in banding it."

A case in point: in February, 1990, I was asked by a fellow bander to come to SC and band a Rufous Hummingbird that was spending the winter in someone's large greenhouse. I first contacted the hummingbird bander in that state to see if he was interested in this bird. He told me in writing that he was not able to get to the bird and I could band it if I so desired. I next contacted the S. C. Wildlife Commission and received permission to band the bird. This bird was banded on April 2, 1990, in Greenville by this writer.

I have spent the last eight months trying to ascertain if a Rufous Hummingbird was indeed banded in or near Charlotte. I have found that (1) no one knows its age, (2) no one knows its sex, (3) no one can truthfully tell me that it was indeed a Rufous, (4) no one knows if any pictures exist of the banding or the bird banded, (5) no one knows if there is a picture showing the leg of the bird with the band on it, (6) no one knows if anyone beside the bander got an "in-the-hand" look at the bird. Everything has been kept quiet. Why all the secrecy?

As for the Charlotte Rufous and the SC bander who banded it (without a NC permit), I find this despicable and a breach of unwritten banding ethics. I also find it objectionable that an out of state bander was contacted when I have made it known all over North and South Carolina that I **am working on a special project involving western hummingbirds.**

---Dorothy J. Foy
P.O. Box 457
Oriental, NC 28571

Backyard Birding

with Frances J. Nelson

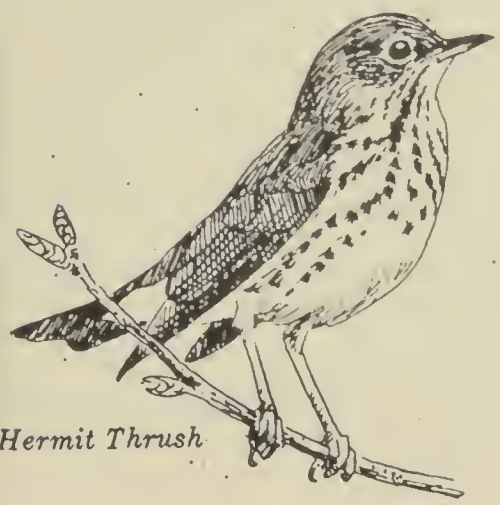
Great Horned Owl

January 11--One month ago, as CJ was getting ready to leave for work, we noticed a bird in the garage window. CJ had already opened the garage door to let the big dog out, so we don't know how long the bird had been in the garage, but it could have been there overnight. It had been long enough for the bird to have pecked a dent in the wood around the window. The bird finally took a break from pecking and flying at the glass, and we realized it was a Hermit Thrush. CJ had to leave, and, of course, when he walked out the door to get into his truck, the bird became active once again. After CJ left, I walked out the front door and around to the garage window. When I was within two feet of the window the thrush flew out of the garage. Thank goodness, the little hermit hasn't been back.

December 13 began with a Red-shouldered Hawk in a tree near our bedroom window. The hawk didn't stay very long; I guess he figured he could find better fare elsewhere. Later in the day we had a Pine Warbler at the summer suet and a Song Sparrow on the platform feeder. The sparrow has become a regular visitor (except on feeder count days), but the warbler's visits are sporadic.

On December 23 on our evening walk we heard the "peent" of a woodcock. As we stopped to listen, it began its wing twitter and then flight song. This is about a month earlier than we heard these sounds last year. Since then we have heard woodcocks nearly every evening. We have counted at least three different ones so far.

We began 1993 by putting up a bluebird feeder CJ received for Christmas. We put it on a post near the bluebird house, put "plumped" raisins and dogwood berries in a shallow cup on top of the pole and three berries inside the feeder. Two days later one dogwood berry was missing from the cup and one from inside the feeder. We check the feeder everyday, and usually a couple of berries are missing, and one day two raisins were gone, too. We have yet to see a bluebird feeding, but something is getting those berries. I did dream one night that a bluebird was in the feeder, but I don't think that counts.



Hermit Thrush

On January 6 we heard two Great-Horned Owls calling. Of course we couldn't find them, but it is nice to hear them again.

As I sat on the sofa facing the front door on the afternoon of January 7, I noticed movement on the other side of the pond. I could see something crouched down and another critter speeding along the trail toward the first figure. As I watched, I realized that the critters were Great Blue Herons. The second flew about two feet off the ground toward the first. When he got about a foot from the crouched one, that one suddenly stood up and flew off all in one smooth motion. The "winner" took two ballet steps out into the pond and stood with his neck straight, as if to say, "And don't ever come back here again. This is MY pond."

Two days late, CJ called me to the front door to see a crow chasing a Sharp-shinned Hawk across the pond toward the house. They each lit in separate trees and stared at each other. Then two more crows showed up. The first crow took off over the pond and the hawk chased him around the pond until the crow gave up and flew away. Then a second crow left, and the hawk chased him. The third crow decided the hawk was too vicious and he left as the hawk chased the second crow. The hawk and the second crow disappeared over the trees.

Other than that, we have had more than enough House Finches. In fact, yesterday CJ said that maybe we should stop filling our feeders, so the House Finches will go away. I really don't want to do that because then we would miss our chickadees, titmice, cardinals, woodpeckers, and White-throated Sparrows. I do wish we could get rid of the House Finches though, because they are cleaning out the feeders daily and making a mess of the back deck. Any suggestions?

Martha Frederick of Tryon, NC didn't give me any ideas about the finches, but she did send a photograph of an albino hummingbird. The hummer is really pretty. The photo was taken August 19, 1992, in Etowah, NC. She said that the bird stayed four days. Mrs. Frederick and **Simon Thompson** observed the hummer an hour or more as it fed with several Ruby-throated Hummingbirds.

Dave Abraham of West Columbia, SC, is interested, as I am, too, in odd things that fellow birders see seed-eaters eat. A neighbor of his planted a row of square-stalked basil-like plants that she called sesame. The Purple Finches had a feast in the fall. Mr. Abraham has some pots of "crown basil" that got hit by frost, and the juncos "delighted in them." He also had a Ruby-crowned Kinglet on his marvel meal feeder. Last year we had kinglets at ours, but I suppose the House Finches are keeping the kinglets away this year. We do see kinglets down in the woods daily but haven't seen any around the house this winter.

The *Newsletter* will be coming to you more often this year, so I will really need your input. Send your bird stories to *1006 Dogwood Hill Lane, Wake Forest, NC 27587, or call (919) 528-2827.*

Identification of the Black-chinned Hummingbird

by
Dorothy J. Foy

Since my identification article on the Ruby-throated (*Archilochus colubris*), Rufous (*Selasphorus rufus*), and Allen's (*Selasphorus sasin*) Hummingbirds appeared in the *CBC Newsletter* (Summer, 1990, Vol. 36, No. 2), I have been asked several times why I left out identification of the Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*). After reading many misidentifications in the field of immature or female Rufous Hummingbirds in "Briefs for the Files" in *The Chat*, I decided that if the Black-chinned was indeed included, someone, somewhere would swear they had one in their back yard. To avoid another erroneous identification getting into print I left it out. Again, I appeal to those individuals who claim that they can positively separate, in the field, the immatures and females of these species, including the Black-chinned, to publish their method of identification.

After corresponding and talking by phone with the most astute, well thought of hummingbird bander in the U.S., who resides in Alabama and has banded Black-chinned, Rufous, and a few other western hummingbirds, I decided to write this identification article.

For the purpose of this article an adult male is one that has attained a full colored gorget. He could be in his first breeding plumage (April, May and June in our area) or any plumage thereafter.

Black-chinned Hummingbird

Adult Male (after Ridgeway, 1911) Above rather dull metallic bronze-green, darker and dull on pileum, the forehead sometimes dull dusky; remiges dark brownish slate or dusky, faintly glossed with purplish; tail (except middle pair of rectrices) bronzy purplish black; loral suborbital, auricular, and malar regions, chin, upper throat, and sides of throat uniform opaque or velvety black; lower throat metallic violet or violet-purple, changing to black when the bird changes its position. Chest dull grayish white or very pale brownish gray, the under parts of body similar, but usually more decidedly grayish medially, the sides and flanks darker and glossed or overlaid with metallic bronze or bronze-green; undertail coverts brownish gray (sometimes glossed with bronzy) centrally or medially broadly margined with white; femoral tufts and tuft on each side of rump white; bill dull black; iris dark brown; feet dusky.

Adult Female (after Ridgeway, 1911) Above rather dull metallic bronze-green, the pileum much duller, usually dull grayish brown or brownish gray, at least on forehead and crown; remiges dark brownish slate or dusky, faintly glossed with purplish; three outer rectrices (on each side) broadly tipped with white, the subterminal portion (extensively) black, the basal half (more or less) metalic bronze-green (sometimes grayish basally); under parts dull white or grayish white (more purely white on abdomen and undertail coverts), the throat sometimes streaked or guttately spotted with dusky; femoral tufts and tuft on each side of rump white; bill dull black; iris dark brown; feet dusky.

Hatching Year Male (after Ridgeway, 1911) Similar to the adult female, but feathers of upper parts margined terminally with pale grayish buffy, under parts more or less strongly tinged or suffused with pale buffy brownish, and throat most always streaked or spotted with dusky.

Hatching Year Female (after Ridgeway, 1911) Similar to the young male, but throat usually immaculate or with the dusky spots or streaks smaller and less distinct.

Conclusion: The blackish throat of the adult male Black-chinned Hummingbird is a distinctive field mark, but the female *cannot* be safely distinguished in the field from the female Ruby-throated Hummingbird where both might occur. The *only* way these birds can be positively identified is in the hand, after various measurements are taken.

The females of these two species also closely resemble the female Costa Hummingbird *(Archilocus costae*, Bourcier; *Calypte costae*, AOU, 1957) but have longer bills, are generally grayer below and have throat markings ranging from nearly immaculate to extensively marked with dusky (Johnsgard). Young males are also rather heavily marked with dusky on the throat and are usually grayer below than Costa males. Perhaps the best distinction between the Black-chinned and Costa Hummingbirds is their voice. The chip call of the Black-chinned is low pitched, softer and slurred *tew* or *tchew*, rarely run together in a series, and the birds are much less vocal (Johnsgard).

Acknowledgement:

I would like to sincerely thank Dave Lee for his help.

References:

Johnsgard, Paul A., 1983. The Hummingbirds of North America, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Ridgeway, R., 1911. Birds of North and Middle America, Part V., U.S. National Museum Bulletin.

---P.O. Box 457
Oriental, NC 28571

Membership Application and Order Form

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____ Tel. ( )_____ ( )_____
(home) (business)

Enter/Renew Membership As Indicated

____Individual ($12)
____Family ($15)
____Student ($6)
____Affiliate Club ($15)
____Library/Institution ($15)
____Life ($200)
____Patron ($50)

Send Materials Indicated

____CBC Cloth arm patch $1.50 ea., $1.25 ea. in quantity
____CBC Decals (water type) 75c ea., 50c ea. in quantity
____Daily Checklists 10/$1.00, 25/$1.25, 50/$2.50, 75/$3.75 100/$5.00

Make check payable to Carolina Bird Club, Inc. and mail to PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Lake Lure Inn Reservation Form

Carolina Bird Club
Spring Meeting, May 7-9, 1993

Name_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Rooms (up to 4 persons) $60.00 plus tax.

Please reserve ____ room(s) at $60.00 per night. The number of occupants for each room is ____. My check for the first night's lodging is enclosed. I will arrive _____ and depart_____.

Mail with deposit to **Lake Lure Inn**, PO Box 10, Lake Lure, NC 28746 or call (800) 277-5873.

Registration Form

CBC Spring Meeting, May 7-9, 1993

Name(s)_____
(list each name for name tags)

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____for _____member registrations at $4 each and_____nonmember registrations at $5 each. Registration at meeting will be $5 for members and $6 for nonmembers.

Mail with check to **Carolina Bird Club, Inc.**, PO Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611

Bat Cave Reservation Form

Friday, May 7 & Sunday, May 9, 1993

Name(s)_____

Address_____ City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____ to reserve _____ place(s) on Friday, May 7 and _____ place(s) on the Sunday, May 9 at $10 each for the CBC spring meeting field trips to Bat Cave.

Please make check payable to **The Nature Conservancy** and mail to Mrs. Patricia Wilkison, 213 Windsor Drive, Shelby, NC 28150

Welcome New Members

John & Dorthy Bishop
Greenville, SC

Janet Campbell
Chapel Hill, NC

Rosa Caruso
Merritt, NC

Nick Colosanti
Raleigh, NC

Rosanne & Larry Francis
Raleigh, NC

David & Beverly Heavner
East Bend, NC

Vernon C. Janke
Knightdale, NC

Dr. Johnson Kelly
Shelby, NC

David Lenat
Raleigh, NC

Judith & Reece Mitchell.
Hendersonville, NC

Pam Morhard
Elizabeth City, NC

Lisa Preis
Durham, NC

Sherrod Library, ETSU
Johnson City, TN

Fayette & Billie Sims family
Greenville, SC

Zora Weisbecker
Lake Junaluska, NC

Earthwatch (from page 2)

range from $800 to $2.200, are tax deductible. Volunteer contributions cover food, lodging, and field equipment. Airfare to and from the site is additional.

Earthwatch is the third largest funder of field research next to National Geographic and the World Wildlife Fund. Founded in 1971, Earthwatch works to sustain the world's environment, monitor global change, conserve endangered species and habitats, and foster world health and international cooperation. This year Earthwatch will sponsor 160 projects in 50 countries.

For further expedition information, call Betty Parfenuk at Earthwatch, (800) 776-0188, ext..186, or write Earthwatch, P.O. Box 403RT, Watertown, MA 02272.

Birding in Puerto Rico
by
Dennis Forsythe

We arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico at 2:30 p.m. on 10 December. I immediately broke my eye glasses and spent the rest of the afternoon getting them fixed. We reached the Parador in Luquillo after dark. Early the next morning we looked aroung Luquilo and had the normal things, Zenaida and Ground Doves, Bananaquit, Nutmeg Mannikin, and Black-faced Grassquit in the vicinity of the Parador Mantonell. We spent the rest of the morning at Las Cabesas de San Juan. This is a really neat place. We had a number of herons and egrets, Clapper Rail, etc. The best birds were several Green-throated Caribs and Antillean Crested Hummingbirds.

In the afternoon we went to El Yunque and spent most of the time around the Big Tree Trail where we saw Scaly-naped Pigeon, Puerto Rican Tody, Puerto Rican Woodpecker, Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo, Puerto Rican Tanager and Puerto Rican Bullfinch in the first two kilometers.

By 14 December we had also visited El Yunque, Guanica Forest and Maricao Forest; seeing a total of about 80 species. We missed the Puerto Rican Parrot, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird, Green Mango, Puerto Rican Flycatcher and Antillean Euphonia. I just wish we could have stayed longer.

CBC Newsletter is published bimonthly by Carolina Bird Club, Inc., the ornithological society of the Carolinas, with headquarters at Raleigh, NC. CBC is a nonprofit corporation, founded in 1937, with membership open to anyone interested in birds, natural history and conservation. Members are encouraged to submit items of interest to CBC Newsletter, Clyde Smith, Editor, 2615 Wells Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27608.

CAROLINA BIRD CLUB, INC.
CBC
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